

"DRIVING WEDGES INTO FRENCH LINES," BERLIN REPORTS

Marna, where they in turn would reform and continue the fighting.

Neither army can be destroyed, or even seriously crippled, by this greatest battle in the history of the world, which started three weeks ago as a rear guard action and two days later became transformed into a pitched battle.

FRENCH REPORT ON ALLIES' CAMPAIGN.

Violent Attacks Repulsed, Says the Paris War Office

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Associated Press).—The official announcement issued this afternoon declares that the violent attack of the Germans at Reims has been repulsed by the allies.

The text of the statement follows: "First—On our left wing the violent action which has been progressing since yesterday continues without interruption, particularly in the region of Reims, where we have repulsed all attacks, although upon this part of the front the enemy has been reinforced by new additions taken from the enemy's centre, as has been previously noted.

"Second—Upon the centre nothing is to be noted from Rheims to the Argonne region. In the Argonne district the Sixteenth German Corps (the Army of the Crown Prince), which had attempted to slip by through the woods of Guria, has been driven back toward the north of the Varennes-Harouville-Vienne-La Ville line.

"In the Woerthe district and upon the heights of the Meuse our progress is always slow but continuous.

"In the Belgian field the Germans are bombarding the front southeast of La Fosse d'Anvers without being yet able to produce any considerable effect upon the works. They have delivered many infantry attacks, which have been repulsed.

"In the Russian field of operations a strong German army of four corps has taken a position between the frontier of East Prussia and the River Niemen. Its left wing has been thrown upon Mariampol and Suwalki. At the centre the city of Augustow has been taken by the Germans. On the German right wing the struggle continues around Osipow (between Lyck and Bialostok).

"In Galicia the rear guard of the Austrians has retreated in disorder as far as the Vistula.

"In Bosnia Serb and Montenegrin columns are advancing upon Sarajevo."

GERMAN REPORT OF THE CAMPAIGNS.

Driving Wedges Into French Line, Declares War Office at Berlin

BERLIN (via The Hague), Oct. 3 (United Press).—"We are making constant progress on our right and are driving wedges into the French line," was the most striking phrase in the official war office bulletin issued today.

"The siege of Antwerp continues, with our artillery breaking through the outlying chain of fortifications and gradually checking the life of the individual units.

"On our left we are continuing our reduction of the last line of the French fortifications—the Meuse chain.

"Reports of the allies to flank us both on the east and west of the Meuse line in France have been frustrated. Our centre holds firm and there has been no action of consequence other than a general exchange of artillery at this point. The result of the battle now in progress is still undecided.

"In the eastern theatre our forces continue to hold the offensive in Poland and the Russians have been unable to gain any ground in Galicia, where the Austrian armies are holding their new entrenched line. Success still holds out."

GEN. DE WET HOWLED DOWN TRYING TO SPEAK AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA'S WAR POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the London Telegram Company from Pretoria, the Transvaal, South Africa, states that an attempt by Gen. Christian de Wet to address a meeting of protest against the Government's action in regard to the war resulted in the breaking up of the meeting, after a demonstration which approached the proportions of a riot.

De Wet, who has been arrested, was taken to the hall and there he was surrounded by a mob of sympathizers with Gen. de Wet, who has taken command of the British operations against the Germans in Southwest Africa, gathered outside and, battering down the barricaded doors, broke into the hall and, after a brief fight, set fire to the building. De Wet was seen to escape by a back door, and was later seen in the streets of Pretoria, where he was shot and killed.

News from the Front!

Every great thinker knows that one's destiny is moulded largely by what he reads.

In the Big Sunday World to-morrow you will find:

The latest war news obtained from every possible source; An Editorial Section that reads the best thoughts of non-dogmatic writers;

A Metropolitan Section that deals with the affairs of New York in a most fascinating manner;

A Comic Section compiled by such noted humorists as HENRY J. WOOD, the KATZ, and the "KATZ" family, Gene Caw, paternal of the popular "STUP BROTHERS" series, to say nothing of "THE NEWLY-DECEASED" &c.

A large, illustrated Magazine, printed in color, in which will be featured Sir A. Conan Doyle's great story of submarine warfare against England and another exciting "Crest of Scotland" detective story by H. H. Munroe.

The Sunday World's great Weekly Joke Book—a laugh to carry home and picture;

The Sunday World's famous "Dramatic Directory," presenting about 7,000 separate offers to buy, work, buy, sell, rent, invest, exchange &c.

Subscribers to the Big Sunday World to-morrow for the Best Results!

SON OF COWDRAY, TRYING TO ESCAPE, SLAIN BY SENTRY

Wealthy British Lieutenant Shot After Being Made Prisoner.

PARIS, Oct. 3 (United Press).—Lieut. Harold Pearson, son of Lord Cowdray, the noted oil financier and head of S. Pearson & Son, limited, who was taken prisoner at the battle of the Meuse, was later killed by a German sentry. He and his orderly, a private named Mackay, both of whom were taken prisoner, were shot and killed by a German sentry. The sentry fired, killing Lieut. Pearson instantly.

Mackay escaped, and securing peasant's clothing, drove a calf through the German lines and reached the British forces. Lord Murray arrived here today to endeavor to locate Pearson's grave for his father.

Hon. Westman Harold Pearson was a British Member of Parliament representing the Liberal party in the Eves district. He was born on April 12, 1865, and was Lord Cowdray's eldest son.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES ARE OFFERED ROMANIA TO FIGHT FOR ALLIES.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 3 (United Press).—It was announced officially today that Russia has offered Roumania the Austrian provinces of Bukovina and Transylvania as her reward for participation in the present war on the side of the allies. The condition is that the Roumanian army be thrown into action immediately and that the Roumanians themselves conquer Transylvania, Bukovina having already been partly occupied by the Russians.

The sentiment for participation in the present war on the side of the allies is seriously ill at Bessarabia. It is believed the King will advocate if the Crown Council decides to accept the Russian proposal.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool..... 12 M.
Columbia, Glasgow..... 12 M.
Dues d'Ancona, Naples..... 12 M.
Saragosa, Havana..... 1 P. M.

This Is NOT a City After Bombardment by German Artillery, But the Scene of the Fireworks Explosion in Jersey City.



CROSS INDICATES POINT WHERE EXPLOSION OCCURRED

BATTLE OF CRACOW NOW ON; GERMANY'S LOSSES 60,000 IN TWO WEEKS, RUSSIANS SAY

Millions of Men Engaged in Fight Along 800-Mile Battle Front—English Believes Fight Will Decide Fate of Germany or Russia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3 (Associated Press).—Emperor Nicholas, it is announced, has left for the front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3 (United Press).—In a review of the recent operations in Russian Poland, issued by the War Office today, it is stated that at every point the Germans have been forced to retreat.

The War Office estimates that the total losses to the Germans in these operations, which have extended over the last fortnight, will reach 60,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. In addition, it is stated that the Russians have captured a number of German guns and rapid fireers mounted on motors.

The War Office declares that with the Germans in full retreat from the vicinity of the Niemen and from Suwalki Province, and with the Austrians retreating in Galicia, the original first plan of the Russian General Staff has been successfully carried out.

The plan provided that the Russian right wing was to crush the Germans, the left wing to crush the Austrians and that then both were to be combined for a general offensive movement toward Berlin.

As a consequence the million Russian troops that have been held in reserve around Warsaw have begun their advance. They have already forced the Germans to withdraw from the vicinity of Lodz and Malach and are now driving the entire German line toward the Cracow battle line.

The highest military authorities declare that a Russian victory in the battle now beginning will force Germany to seek peace terms.

The battle of Cracow, as it will probably be called, is still in its initial stages. The Russian outposts have engaged the Austro-German line along the Donajec River, just west of Tarnow, which forms a natural barrier flowing almost directly north and south, thirty-four miles east of Cracow.

The battle line extends to the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains and flows into Russian Poland north of the Vistula River, where the Austrian and German lines are in contact.

Roughly speaking the new line of the Germans, which is designed to withstand the entire Russian advance, follows the River Wartha, where the Germans have constructed strong entrenchments. It is only about thirty miles inside of the Russian frontier.

The Austro-German right flank is centered on Cracow, while the left extends to the fortress of Posen. The entire line is strongly held, it being estimated that the German forces alone number at least 750,000 men, while additional troops are constantly arriving.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (United Press).—The outcome of the European war will depend on a great extent on the great battle now beginning in the Near East. This battle, already referred to as the Battle of Cracow, will demonstrate whether Russia is the potent fighting force that her admirers claim she is, or whether she is to be more hindrance than help in the attempt to crush Germany.

It is a new and untried Russian army that is in the field. The forces far outnumber all others. But whether the troops are to have the energetic direction of competent officers or are

to be handled by blunderers, as was the case in the Russo-Japanese war, this battle, now commencing, must decide.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FORCES HAVE BEEN ROBBED OF THEIR GUARDS, WHO HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY THE OLDER CLASSES OF THE LANDSTURM. THE FLOWER OF THE LANDSTURM HAS ALSO BEEN CALLED TO MAKE AN IMPREGNABLE BATTLE LINE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF GERMAN.

The Kaiser himself is in supreme command of the movements, aided by Chief of Staff von Moltke, and the advice of Field Marshal von der Goltz, who originated the secret defenses along the Russian frontier, has been sought.

BATTLE WILL BE OF THE GREAT-EST IMPORTANCE.

To England, therefore, the battle of Cracow will be considered of far greater importance than the long-drawn-out conflict now in progress in France. If the Russians can overwhelm the combined Austro-German army, the way will be open for an overwhelming advance on Berlin. Germany is making a final desperate stand. She has amassed the flower of her southern armies here. Every man from the active line in France that could be spared has been sent to the East.

The great central fortresses have been robbed of their guards, who have been replaced by the older classes of the Landsturm. The flower of the Landsturm has also been called to make an impregnable battle line from the standpoint of German.

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There is no disguising the interest with which the British military experts are following the battle of Cracow. It will be by far the longest ever held by opposing armies in any part of history. While, of course, it is not held all along its entire length, as natural barriers make such action impossible, figured on the map in its wavering outlines it extends fully 100 miles from north of the Niemen River to the Carpathian mountains.

Most of northern Russian Poland is a quadrangle and the fighting there consists of independent actions at various points. Yet it is admitted that the Russians have been compelled to bring into action 1,500,000 men to hold their line there and to operate in East Prussia.

The Russian central army, operating in southern Russian Poland protecting the Galician army from flankings, movement, numbers probably 600,000 men. In the fighting line along the Nida and Donajec Rivers, where the preliminary conflicts of the battle of Cracow are in progress, and holding the passes of the Carpathians, are an additional million men. That probably represents the active Russian first army.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE BOMBARD KIAOCHOW; MINE SWEEPER IS LOST.

TOKIO, Oct. 3 (United Press).—It was announced officially today that the bombardment of the German positions at Kiaochow by the Anglo-Japanese expeditionary forces from both land and sea. The Japanese land lines are being slowly advanced in the face of stubborn resistance.

A second Japanese mine sweeper struck a mine off the coast and was sunk with the loss of four men drowned and nine wounded, who were rescued by an accompanying destroyer.

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WAR BULLETINS

French and German reports agree that the fighting on the western end of the battle line in Northern France continues without decisive advantage to either side.

In the announcement made at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Paris the French War Office says that a violent action progresses in the region of Reims, where the allies have repulsed all German attacks on the left wing. The most recent statement from the German Army Headquarters says the right wing of the German army in France had repulsed renewed efforts on the part of the allies to outflank it. To the south of Reims the French had been dislodged from their positions, it was declared.

German advances in the Argonne region were recorded, while the situation on the centre was reported as unchanged.

The French statement says that the army of the Crown Prince has been driven back in the Argonne district and that slow but continuous progress is being made by the allies in the Woerthe district.

Reports from the eastern area of the war continue conflicting. Glowing accounts of Russian successes, with a new invasion of East Prussia emanate from Petrograd and other pro-Russian sources. It is claimed that the German army which drove the Russians from East Prussia is making a serious invasion to the east and indicate that an important engagement along the River Niemen is imminent.

The most dependable reports indicate that the really great battle is being fought at Cracow, where an unnumbered Russian force is attacking the Germans and Austrians there united in immense strength.

A new German casualty list adds 9,800 names to the dead, wounded and missing. The wounded include Prince Jomchik, the Emperor's youngest son.

According to Rome advices a Cabinet crisis is approaching, due to differences as to the attitude of Italy.

Reports of the illness of King Charles of Roumania are revived. Those opposed to the monarch's friendliness toward Germany insist that the reports are issued to cover a delay in determining Roumania's attitude.

Tokio announces that another Japanese mine-sweeper has been sunk by a German mine in Looshan Bay, China. The Japanese army is said to be continuing its preparation for a general assault on Tientsin. The Japanese are being shelled by the forts and the German warships in the bay at Kiaochow.

CHINA TELLS JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF SHANTUNG IS AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

PEKING, Oct. 3 (Associated Press).—"The Chinese Government to-day replied to the latest Japanese note. It declared again that it considered the Japanese occupation of Wei-Hsien, in Shantung Province, a breach of neutrality, and asserted that if the rest of the railroad in Shantung was occupied such action would constitute a further violation.

The State Council, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Li Yuan-sheng, discussed at length the Japanese violation of Chinese neutrality. The speakers contended that the Japanese would make Shantung Province another Manchuria; that the progress of Japanese troops along the railroad was unnecessary for the military situation; and that Great Britain could not be excused, particularly in view of her declarations concerning Belgian neutrality.

On such man has just been sentenced to imprisonment for five years, while two others were given sentences of eight months' confinement.

Spies are being judged summarily without the formality of a court martial. Their executions are kept a close secret, but it is said that a considerable number already have been shot.

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GERMAN COMPANY OF 251 CUT TO 80 BY FIRE OF ALLIES

Letters From Prisoners Tell of Terrible Loss—Regiment 3,000, Now Only 1,600.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Official Information Bureau to-day issued a brief account of some of the minor incidents of the fighting in France, to which it appends letters taken from German prisoners.

A letter from one German prisoner recites how the enemy interrupted their needed rest after the Germans had reached a certain village, and how, when the Germans attempted to advance, the enemy, firing from bushes and from houses, swept their trenches. This letter continues:

"On my right and left, wounded comrades were complaining bitterly that the enemy were shooting from houses. They found too easy a mark in us. If we assumed an upright position we were immediately fired on. Soon the enemy's bullets began to get us from the right, and after about one hour, during which our company lost about twenty-five men, we were forced to retire. This brought our total strength down to eighty. We started with 251 men. We had no officers left.

"Our condition is now really awful, for we have to sleep out in all weathers. We are all looking forward to a speedy end. We are very badly off as regards food. Some of our regiments can muster only from three to four companies."

Another letter written during the retreat in front of the French from Montmirail contains the following: "After a three-hour march we had a rest, and arrived just in time for the fight. For three days we did not have a hot meal because our field kitchens were lost. We got a hot meal yesterday evening. Although we are all just ready to drop we must march on."

Here is another abstract from the same letter:

"We found great quantities of food, but fearing poison we did not take possession of it until we had got hold of the proprietor of the house and compelled him to taste it first. We are near Rheims, after having gone through hard, bloody and most horrible days. Thank God I am still alive. Of our regiment of 3,000 men there are only 1,600 left. Let us hope that this battle, which ought to be one of the greatest in history, will leave me safe and well and give us peace. I am absolutely done, but we must not despair."

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ZIG FIREWORKS PLANT EXPLODES; VICTIMS ARE HURLED INTO CANAL

(Continued from First Page.)

terical people and the widest rumors were afloat. Finally the tide of the inquisitive set in toward Jersey City Heights and beyond into the Hackensack Meadows district.

Soon immense crowds had gathered about the scene of the explosion, and the entire Jersey City police force was ordered to emergency duty in the Greenville section. All the ambulances in Jersey City were also sent to the scene.

The force of the explosion rocked the whole western slope of the Fall-sades from lower Jersey City up to Weehawken. Among the first reports was one that the great old works at Bayonne had blown up.

The Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company is a \$100,000 corporation, with main offices in the Woolworth Building.

Edward B. Candee is president, John O. Stanton, vice-president, and Charles G. Sines, secretary. They, with Edward Packard, form the board of directors.

MODEL PLANT OF UNITED STATES, ITS PRESIDENT SAYS.

The plant of the Detwiller & Street concern, which is a subsidiary of the Central Fireworks Company, covered fifteen acres, between Fulton and Woodlawn avenues, along the Morris Canal and West Side avenue. There were fifty-five separate buildings on the grounds, constructed of timber, brick and asbestos.

According to President Candee of the company, they were the model fireworks buildings of the country. They were about 20x25 feet and, with two exceptions, were one-story high and were distributed in such a way as to minimize the danger to other buildings from an explosion in any one.

Supt. Andreas and all his foremen were experienced fireworks and powder mill men. Every precaution was taken against accident, but President Candee said it was impossible to guard at all times against willful carelessness of employees.

"Some time ago," he said, "one of our men was killed because he brought into the plant a metal shovel of his own, which he used instead of a wooden shovel provided by the company. The metal shovel made a spark and an explosion followed. No one will ever know what caused today's explosion, because the only man who could tell is dead."

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